	H2SJHUNC (Conference	
1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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3	PATRICIA HUNTER,		
4	Plaintiff,		
5	V.		16 Civ. 8779 ER
6	PALISADES ACQUISITION XVI, LLC, et al.,		
7	Defendants.		
8		x	
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10			February 28, 2017 11:00 a.m.
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13	Before:		
14	HON. EDGARDO RAMOS,		
15			District Judge
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17	APPEARANCES		
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19	CAMBA LEGAL SERVICES, INC., Attorneys for plaintiff		
20	BY: DIVYA SUBRAHMANYAM, E AHMAD KESHAVARZ, Esq.	Esq.	
21	Of counse		
22	SPECTOR GADON & ROSEN, PC (PA) Attorneys for defendants BY: JONATHAN JUSTIN GREYSTONE, Esq. Of counsel		
23			
24	or counse	· -	
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1 (In open court) (Case called) 2 3 THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated. 4 MR. GREYSTONE: Your Honor, I represent the defendant 5 Palisade Acquisition XVI. 6 For the record, I also represent Palisades Collection, 7 LLC who was a defendant identified in the original complaint by plaintiffs. 8 9 THE COURT: This matter is on for premotion conference 10 at the request of Mr. Greystone. However, this is the parties' 11 first appearance before me. So, Mr. Keshavarz or Ms. 12 Subrahmanyam, let me begin with you and tell me a little bit 13 about the case and tell me also what the status is of the law 14 firm and the lawyer. 15 MR. KESHAVARZ: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: You can remain seated. Just speak 16 17 directly into the microphone. 18 MR. KESHAVARZ: Yes, your Honor. This is a claim for violations of the FDCA and GBL 349 and for conversion. 19 20 Palisades was a judgment creditor that obtained a 21 default judgment based on sewer service for a debt my client 22 never owed. My client found out about the debt when she tried

THE COURT: How many years after that did that happen?

Seven years. Of course, there is

to get a modification to save her home.

MR. KESHAVARZ:

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tolling because of under Sykes because she didn't know, she could not reasonably have known but for the false affidavit of service that there was a suit and default judgment against her.

So she had difficulty modifying her loan and putting her house at risk. She went pro se to file an order to show cause to vacate the default judgment, which was granted. case was later dismissed. That is within the GBL 349 three-year limitations period.

Subsequent to that, within one year of the CPA period, Palisades had hired Sharinn & Lipshie, collection law firm, that freezes her bank account based on the vacated judgment.

THE COURT: How many years after the judgment did the law firm do that?

MR. KESHAVARZ: About two years, a year or two after the judgment was vacated, I believe.

MS. SUBRAHMANYAM: Judgment was obtained in 2007. vacated in 2014, and they executed in 2015.

THE COURT: They executed eight years after they got judgment?

MR. KESHAVARZ: Yes, eight years after they got judgment, one year after judgment was vacated.

THE COURT: Do you have any idea what triggered the law firm to decide to go to try to enforce that judgment?

MR. KESHAVARZ: I don't know.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. KESHAVARZ: So she went pro se, and she sent a letter to Sharinn & Lipshie that says the judgment was vacated, here is a copy of the order, release of money. They didn't release the money.

THE COURT: How much money did they take?

They took out \$2,000. MR. KESHAVARZ:

MS. SUBRAHMANYAM: Just over a thousand.

MR. KESHAVARZ: Just over a thousand, leaving her \$800.00 in the bank account. Sharinn & Lipshie said please release the copy, here is a copy of the vacated judgment. Thev did not release the money. She had to go to Gamba Legal Services. Gamba Legal Services sends a threatening letter.

Sharinn & Lipshie releases the money. The claims that arise from that are conversion and after the CPA claim for executing on a vacated judgment, and there are a couple of other claims. Under the FTC PA, there is a requirement for what is called a "G" notice that would be required to be sent by the law firm. It is very important in this case because.

THE COURT: A "G," as in the letter G?

MR. KESHAVARZ: Yes. That is out of the statute, 1692 (g), 15 U.S.C. 1692 (g). In this case, it is very important because a debt collector has to send that as part of their initial communication. Sharinn & Lipshie's initial communication was restraining her bank account, forwarding a copy of the bank restrict.

Before they did that, within five days of that they had to send this 1692 (g) notice. It is important because my client could have sent a copy of the vacated judgment and stopped the collection before they executed on her account. So that is a very powerful remedy that apparently they never send, Sharinn & Lipshie never sends when they get a judgment account. Apparently Palisades does not require their new law firms to send it. It is a powerful --

THE COURT: What about if the judgment had not been vacated? Let's say Sharinn & Lipshie goes through the entire process, they get a judgment against her, it is all legit, let's say, for the purposes of this argument. They then just go directly to the bank and say —

MR. KESHAVARZ: If it is the same collection law firm and judgment creditor. Here it is the same judgment creditor, but a different collection law firm. I believe Wolpoff & Abramson was the law firm that obtained the default judgment.

There is a split of authority on that issue. The current trend especially in the Southern District is the new law firm has to provide the "G" notice for the exact reason in this case. If the debt is extinguished, then the consumer has a powerful right to force the debt collector to cease communications, cease attempt to collect the debt until they verify it. That is not done. Apparently it is a pattern and practice never to do that. That allows for punitive damages

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collection under GBL.

THE COURT: The split is within the Second Circuit or Southern District?

MR. KESHAVARZ: Nationally. I think the majority of the cases, Federal District Court cases in New York, if not all of them, say you have to give a "G" notice. My co-counsel will probably speak to that better than I can.

> MS. SUBRAHMANYAM: I think that is what I think.

MR. KESHAVARZ: The other district court jurisdictions around the country, earlier decisions have gone the other way.

THE COURT: What about the law firm and the lawyer?

MR. KESHAVARZ: The lawyer and law firm is liable for their own acts because they took the acts in conversion, executing on vacated judgment, not giving a "G" notice and also one additional thing we haven't mentioned is they have to do what is called meaningful attorney review before they send out a written communication.

Here the written communication would be the information subpoena and bank restraint where they took the money out of the bank account. A copy of that communication was also sent to the consumer. Before they can send any communication to the consumer from a law firm, particularly with attorney's signature, the attorney has to do a meaningful attorney review of the facts and circumstances of the account.

Here if they checked on the court's web site, spent 60

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seconds checking the court's web site, they would have seen the judgment was vacated. They don't do that. Apparently they never do that. That is also a punitive damage question under GBL 349.

THE COURT: Bring the microphone closer to you.

MR. KESHAVARZ: Palisades is jointly and severally liable for everything Sharinn & Lipshie does. There are a number of cases in the Southern District, Ulterie, Gomez and a few others, Plumber. So regardless of what happens with Sharinn & Lipshie, Palisades is liable.

THE COURT: What is the status of the law firm and the lawyer? Have they been served? Have they answered?

MR. KESHAVARZ: Yes and yes. I am a little surprised they're not here. I am not sure why. There will be a practical issue about resolving the case, and that is getting their insurance policy. They apparently never gave us their insurance policy, and for settlement purposes, getting the insurance carrier involved is going to be crucial because --

THE COURT: Assuming they want to settle?

MR. KESHAVARZ: Sorry?

THE COURT: Assuming they want to settle?

MR. KESHAVARZ: That is true. That is true.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Greystone.

MR. GREYSTONE: Yes, your Honor. With regard to the hearing today, the hearing today was requested by myself for

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the purposes of giving the court a basis for filing a motion to dismiss the complaint.

However, that was the ERISA complaint was filed, 181 paragraphs, 25 pages, and so close to 200 pages of exhibits on behalf of my clients at the time, Palisades Acquisition XVI and Palisades Collection, LLC. After I filed my letter requesting this conference on the original complaint, plaintiff counsel indicated in their response to your Honor that two things:

One, that they were going to drop Palisades Collection, LLC as a defendant from the original complaint and not pursue that defendant any further, that my client and they would be filing an amended complaint in this action, as they are allowed to do so once without the court permission.

Ultimately plaintiff counsel did file an amended complaint, and an amended complaint was filed late Friday afternoon, this past Friday afternoon. That amended complaint did, in fact, drop one of the three defendants from the original complaint, again Palisades Collection, LLC, my clients.

However, that amended complaint does not contain 181 paragraphs; it contains 187 paragraphs for two defendants and close to 200 pages of exhibits, on a matter involving the attempted garnishment of a bank account at JP Morgan Chase when allegedly the judgment had been vacated. There are 25 pages, 187 paragraphs, not including subparts, and 200 pages on that

one single act.

Your Honor, I looked for the first time at the amended complaint yesterday afternoon. As your Honor is aware, I have under the federal civil procedure 15 days to respond to that amended complaint. I will be candid with your Honor and say to the court that if this amended complaint is anything close to what the original complaint was like, my motion is that a motion to dismiss is absolutely in order.

However, my client, the remaining defendants that I represented, Palisades Acquisition XVI has its own general counsel, your Honor. I have not had an opportunity to discuss the amended complaint. I e-mailed the amended complaint to my client Monday after I had an opportunity to review it in the afternoon. General Counsel's Office has that amended complaint now. I have not had an opportunity to find out from General Counsel's Office what they want to do with regard to our responding to that amended complaint. As an aside, your Honor, I would like to make an apology to the court.

I attempt at all times to follow the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the local rules of the jurisdiction I am practicing in and the personal procedures and protocols of the Judge, the court that I am before assigned the case. I apologize for not following that procedure by filing the motion to dismiss first before requesting the usual indulgence of a premotion conference.

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THE COURT: Certainly. You say you do not know, as you sit here, whether you want to go forward with the motion to dismiss?

MR. GREYSTONE: I cannot make that representation to your Honor because even if I wanted to do personally, as your Honor knows, I would have to get authority from my client to do that.

THE COURT: I understand. Let me ask Mr. Keshavarz, besides the different parties, do we now have three defendants in this case?

MR. GREYSTONE: No, your Honor. If I may, there was originally three defendants in the original complaint, the law firm and the lawyer, Palisades Collection, LLC and Palisades Acquisition XVI.

THE COURT: That makes four defendants.

MR. GREYSTONE: That is actually true, there were four defendants. Then when the amended complaint was filed, one defendant was dropped. That was one of my clients that was Palisades Collection, LLC who was no longer a defendant in the case, your Honor.

THE COURT: So let me ask Mr. Keshavarz, is there any substantive difference between, differences between the original and amended complaints?

MR. KESHAVARZ: I don't believe so, just taking out the service. I don't believe so.

THE COURT: So the deficiencies that you identified, Mr. Greystone, if such they are, remain in the complaint, the legal deficiencies at least?

So, obviously, I am going to absolutely give you an opportunity to speak with your client about what it is or how it is they may want to proceed. Just give me some timeline that we can mark down in the docket as to when things will happen.

MR. GREYSTONE: Your Honor, my client is very responsive to me, and I have represented this company for a very long time, their general counsel's office.

I believe that even though I've got 15 days under the rules, that I would be able to -- I would know by Monday or Tuesday next week whether my client is going to direct me to answer the complaint or whether or not my client wants me to file another motion to dismiss the complaint under 12 (b), and then, of course, send your Honor a letter. Would your Honor be willing --

THE COURT: No, no, you won't have to come back if that is the case. You won't have to submit another premotion letter, okay?

MR. GREYSTONE: Thank your Honor.

THE COURT: Why don't we say 30 days from today you either answer or move?

MR. GREYSTONE: Thank your Honor.

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THE COURT: Mr. Keshavarz, in the event that there is a motion, 30 days to respond and two weeks to reply, okay?

MR. KESHAVARZ: Yes, your Honor.

MR. GREYSTONE: Your Honor, my client is interested in some early resolution of this case. I don't know what, if the court has any procedures with regard to any early mediation of the case?

THE COURT: I can certainly refer you to the assigned magistrate judge or to our mediation panel, at your pleasure.

MR. GREYSTONE: My client has already made an \$18,000 offer of judgment, excluding attorney's fees, which was rejected in the requested settlement demands from plaintiff's counsel.

As your Honor is aware, the statutory damages that a plaintiff can collect in a case like this is a maximum of \$1,000.00. As your Honor's also aware, this is a fee-shifting statute, which means the longer the case goes on, the greater the attorney's fees are on the plaintiff's side which, accumulated with the alleged value of the claim, make the case slightly more difficult to resolve, which is why my client is interested in early resolution since only a complaint has been filed and this hearing today basically.

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Keshavarz?

MR. KESHAVARZ: On those points, there is no limit on the actual damages, only for statutory damages FTC PA.

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allege garden variety emotional distress, and the Second Circuit has upheld awards between 30,000 and 125,000 in garden variety emotional distresses. For conversion and GBL 349, there are punitive damages questions for those issues, so I would say that in terms of evaluation.

One thing we need to know in terms of punitive damage is pattern and practice evidence. If they stipulate they never have a "G" notice sent when they forward it to another lawyer, if they stipulate they never do an attorney review, that helps a lot in terms of the punitive damage evaluation.

THE COURT: You don't need to negotiate that. question to you, Mr. Keshavarz, is do you want me to refer this to the assigned magistrate or mediation panel?

MR. KESHAVARZ: At this time, I don't think that would be helpful, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I am not in the practice of rushing people to mediation or settlement if they tell me they do not believe it would be fruitful. Let's see how this goes. However, I am very cognizant of the costs involved and I would be very cognizant of any attempt to write-up costs unnecessarily.

> MR. GREYSTONE: Thank your Honor.

THE COURT: Ms. Rivera.

So the answer or the motion is due March THE CLERK: 30, reply to the motion or response to the motion is due May 1.

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H2SJHUNC Conference The reply is due May 15th. THE COURT: Okay. Everyone have those dates? MR. GREYSTONE: Yes, your Honor. MR. KESHAVARZ: Yes, your Honor. THE COURT: Unless there is anything else? MR. KESHAVARZ: No, your Honor. MR. GREYSTONE: No. THE COURT: We're adjourned. (Court adjourned)